

Allied Proposal Is Sent To Russia; French Balk, Almost Upset Program

Action Based on Orders From Poincare; Finally Give Tentative Indorsement on British Plea

Force Reservation On Foreign Debts

Consortium to Aid Weak Nations Complete With Capital of \$20,000,000

By Arthur S. Draper

GENOA, May 2.—The Allied note to the Bolshevik delegation setting forth the conditions upon which Russia will be readmitted to the family of nations was finally dispatched to-night after more than a week of preparation.

The French almost upset the arrangements for sending the note by refusing at the last minute to sign the completed draft, but after more than two hours' debate in the political sub-committee of the economic conference, Premier Lloyd George hit upon the idea of sending the note, anyway, with a memorandum attached, saying that it had not been ratified by the British and that French approval of its terms was only tentative.

The French also attached a reservation on its provisions respecting private property that was regarded by the British as a serious drawback, but in this form the communication finally was handed to the Russians.

Poincare Holds Up Approval

Lloyd George had visions of a blocked conference when Camille Barre, French Ambassador at Rome, who became chief of the French delegation here after the departure for Paris at the end of last week, came to the subcommittee to discuss the note.

The British made an attempt to control their disappointment. Lloyd George had been placed in an embarrassing position, for the British Ambassador, after his refusal yesterday to endorse the draft, and the French withdrawal, left the British Ambassador the only exponent of a scheme that developed as a compromise with the French. Lloyd George strongly urged Barre to endorse the document, but the French Ambassador was adamant. Finally he agreed to give his approval to the draft and withheld final approval until he got further word from Paris.

French Reservation Accepted

In order to get Barre to go this far, Lloyd George had to accept the French reservation to the clause on private property, although the British had been told the French leader that this was a concession that might mean the difference between success and failure in future negotiations with the Bolsheviks. He pleaded at length with Barre to accept it, and his remarks were supported by the British, Japanese, Swiss and Rumanian delegates. Barre agreed completely on this day, but Lloyd George said, might mean the difference between the pacification of Europe and might mean about a regrouping of the powers, the results of which no one could foresee.

President to be asked to approve bonus bill differing only slightly from House measure.

First Three-Quarters of Fiscal Year Shows Slump of \$875,000,000 in Federal Revenue

Naval board recommends ships scrapped under naval limitation treaty be sunk by gunfire, sold on stocks or sold for junk.

SPORTS

The Yankees defeat the Red Sox 12 to 6, at the Polo Grounds and are again tied with the Browns for first place.

The Giants win from the Braves at Boston by 6 to 3.

In local college baseball Columbia defeats Fordham, 7 to 5, while City College wins over William and Mary by 10 to 9.

The metropolitan racing season begins to-day at the Jamaica track. The Pausonok Handicap is the feature race.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock prices go higher despite rise in call money rate.

United States exports to Europe in March decreased as imports gained.

Directors of Hanover National Bank approve 66 2-3 per cent stock dividend.

Business failures decreasing.

Herbert D. Puy parts with two West Side flats, valued at about \$3,000,000.

Shipping men seek uniform laws on marine taxes and insurance.

Taft Is Expected to Consent To Name Head of Debt Board

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Chief Justice Taft probably will consent to name the chairman of a mixed arbitral commission to discuss the debts owed by the Russian government, it was learned at the White House to-day. In a memorandum presented to the Genoa conference yesterday it was suggested that a commission be established for controlling debts owed to holders of Russian bonds, the chairman of which should be named by Chief Justice Taft. Mixed tribunals will be set up to deal with the designation of property rights of foreigners in Russia.

In official circles here the proposal that Mr. Taft name the chairman was looked upon by some as a bid for American participation in the Genoa conference. President Harding does not feel that way. The question was discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting, and

Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, both of whom are in close touch with the Russian situation, are understood to take a view similar to the President. The President feels that such an invitation constitutes one of the great tributes that could be made to the world's estimate of America's fairness. He regards it as proof that America has established a reputation throughout the world that those of America who may act in such a matter may be expected to act fairly and considerably toward every interest concerned.

It is conceded in diplomatic circles here, as well as in Europe, that the United States is the only great power upon which the Russians do not look with suspicion. American distribution of relief in Russia has convinced the Russians of that fact, aside from a sense of gratitude which the recipients feel.

News Summary

FOREIGN

Proposals of powers delivered to Russian delegates at Genoa with reservation providing for recall of French signature. Poincare had instructed delegates not to sign until Cabinet could discuss problem. Barre then goes to Paris.

Dail Eireann to consider peace pact of military leaders to-day; revolt against Free State spreads.

France receives notice United States is ready to discuss refunding of debt. Will ask delay in payment.

Fighting continues near Peking; American marine shot.

Japanese Cabinet reported to have resigned.

LOCAL

Transit Commission orders new cars and increase in subway service; directors will debate reply.

English cons men, arrested in Paris, accused of swindling Norwegian banker of \$100,000 here.

Philadelphia woman loses \$100,000 jewels in Pennsylvania Station robbery.

Mayor and Ettinger patch up quarrel; schools to get \$50,000,000 for improvements.

Sixty-five thousand dollars in stolen bonds recovered when policeman is shot halting auto theft.

Man shoots woman in crowded lobby of Metropolitan Life Building.

Gompers complains. Undermyer chokes him off in Lockwood hearing.

Wilhelmina Meyer Mayo tells of marriage to alleged bigamist.

Undermyer denounces foes of Palestine homeland as "notoriously-seeking pygmies."

Dier's memory fails again at hearing in bankruptcy case.

Ten thousand saying goodbye delay two big liners forty minutes.

Three million dollar judgment entered in oil lease suit.

Bogart quits as head of prohibition legal bureau.

WASHINGTON

Harding asks \$500,000 to prosecute perpetrators of war frauds; Daugherty appoints special prosecutor.

Taft probably will consent to name chairman of arbitral commission to discuss debts owed by Russia.

Representative Bland warns against impending crippling of industry by coal shortage; Administration working to stabilize mining operations.

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MARKETS AND SHIPS

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Harding Asks \$500,000 for Probe of Frauds

Requests Fund Immediately to Investigate and Prosecute All War Cases, Both Civil and Criminal Camp Jobs Under Fire

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Steps were taken by the executive and legislative branches of the government to-day for investigation and prosecution with vigor of war-time fraud cases. President Harding sent to the House a request for a special appropriation of \$500,000, to be used by the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute all cases, civil or criminal, growing out of the war.

The Department of Justice had no objection to the investigation and prosecution of cases involving war camp contracts and expenditures.

The House Rules Committee also prepared to take up to-morrow the question of giving privileged status to the Johnson-Woodruff resolution calling for appointment of a special committee to investigate all contracts and expenditures by the War and Navy departments and the Alien Property Custodian during and since the war, and the settlement of government claims arising out of such contracts.

The Attorney General in announcing the appointment of Mr. McCulloch, said that he had written the chairman of the House Rules Committee, that the Department of Justice had no objection to its investigation and "to go along with it."

"I want to say this, however," he added, "investigation by the department of war-time transactions has been going on as rapidly as possible with the funds Congress has provided, and the use of other funds where they could legitimately be used for the purpose."

"We will give the committee any information that will not be injurious to the government or to the business at hand."

President's budget communication to the House explained that the \$500,000 fund was needed because of the inadequacy of present appropriations, and was accompanied by a request that it be made available immediately. It was further urged that the fund be made available for the employment of attorneys, investigators and for such other purposes as the department might require.

Representative Graham, Republican, Illinois, who was chairman of the committee, said to-day that Mr. McCulloch would have full authority to begin any prosecutions necessary.

Pastor Kills Self on Eve of Mann Act Trial

ST. RAMAUGH, Mich., May 2.—The Rev. Henry Brockman, pastor of the German Lutheran Church here, shot and killed himself last night when, by a deputy sheriff called to take him to Crystal Falls preparatory to his removal to Marquette to stand trial on a charge of violating the Mann act, it was learned to-day.

Brockman, 40 years of age, was a native of Michigan. He had been in St. Ramaugh for several months ago. When the officer called at his home last night the Rev. Mr. Brockman asked for permission to find something to eat. He went to his room on the second floor and shot himself.

Large Emerald Is Missing

Among the missing jewelry is a ring containing what is said to be the largest emerald in this country, and one of the largest in the world. Another rare piece is a gold chain set with an emerald, ruby and diamond in two trifoliate leaves and a Croix de Guerre. The latter was a gift to Mrs. Harrison from Count Reclus de Beaurain.

The list of missing jewels also included a diamond necklace.

Student Hypnotizes Chum; Loses Power to Revive Him

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
DURHAM, N. H., May 2.—Performing for the amusement of a party of friends, Ralph H. Seaman, of York, Me., a freshman at New Hampshire State College, last night hypnotized W. Bryant Hobson, of the same town, his room mate and class mate. The student, in complete, Seaman hypnotized him so that he was powerless to resist his chum to a normal state.

Seaman and the little party were almost terror-stricken. The student worked frantically to "bring back" his subject, but his efforts were futile.

A druggist was called in; then Professors F. C. Jackson and Charles E. Simmers, the latter the head of the

\$100,000 in Gems Vanish On Pullman

Mrs. Mitchell Harrison Tells of Mysterious Loss of Jewel Bag as Train Arrives Here

Lloyds' Man Calls It Work of Crooks

Constant Watch on Grip Is in Vain; Valuables Include Famous Emerald

Mrs. Mitchell Harrison, of St. James, Ark., Philadelphia, wife of a millionaire sugar refiner of that city and socially prominent in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, was robbed of jewelry valued at \$100,000 last Sunday night while alighting from a train at Pennsylvania Station. The robbery became known yesterday after Mrs. Harrison, before sailing for Europe on the Aquitania, reported the theft to her broker in Philadelphia.

The jewelry was insured with Lloyds of London, and, according to Gerard Luit, of the Luit Investigation Company, the theft was the work of a clever band of crooks operating on the train.

Following the discovery of the loss of the jewelry Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by her husband and daughter, Lindsay Harrison, went to the Hotel Biltmore, where Mrs. Harrison told Mr. Luit of the loss and described the jewels.

Personally Packed Jewels

"I had prepared to go to Europe and bought the steamship tickets in January, the boat sailing on May 2," she said. "Last Sunday my bags were packed at my country home in Nokesville, Ky., and preparations made to come to New York."

"I personally packed my jewelry case. The only other person present at the time was a maid. She was busy packing other things in a room."

Mrs. Harrison said she placed the case in a grip resembling a Boston bag of taupe leather. She carried it from her room downstairs and outside and into the automobile driven by her chauffeur, Joe Peacock. Mr. Harrison and her daughter were in the car and the party was driven to the station at Harrington.

They were joined at the station by her butler who had gone ahead with the heavy luggage. All the bags were unloaded and placed on the platform with the exception of the bag containing the jewelry, which Mrs. Harrison still carried. The party arrived in Washington about 12:30 p. m. Sunday. Here, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, the bag which held the jewelry was placed on a truck with a number of other bags. Mrs. Harrison said she followed the truck over the platforms and saw the jewel bag safely placed in the Pullman car.

Shortly before the train arrived at Pennsylvania station, large bags and two packages belonging to the Harrisons were carried out on the platform of the car. In order to move these bags the traveling bag containing the jewelry had to be moved from the floor of the car, where it was placed, by Mrs. Harrison when she boarded the train at Washington. She placed it in the aisle, she said, and then helped her butler to move it to the platform. She looked for the bag it was missing, but she thought it had been moved by the porter to the platform of the train and she hurried toward the platform. She was unable to reach it because two passengers blocked her way. From the aisle it was impossible to see the bag from the platform. When the train stopped a porter placed the bag on the platform of the station, Mrs. Harrison said, and she hurried out and called a station porter and pointing out two of the large bags, told him to take them.

At this point Mr. Harrison reached the platform, and he called a porter. Mrs. Harrison said that she turned to tell him that she had engaged a porter and resumed the hunt for the missing bag, and was assured that it was not among those on the platform. The porter of the car was called, and he went back to the car, but could not find it.

After all the passengers had left the platform and no odd bag remained, Mrs. Harrison said that she turned to her butler and reported the loss. The Pullman porter and the conductor were called to the office and questioned.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and their daughter then went to the Pullman car where the loss was reported to Platt, Yungman & Co., of Philadelphia. The following day Mr. Harrison telephoned to the Nokesville home, hoping that in some manner the bag might turn up there.

Child Eats Face Cream In Garbage Can and Dies

ANGELINA MOLINARI, four years old, of 160 East Fifty-fourth Street, died yesterday after drinking half a bottle of face cream which had been thrown into a garbage can by her mother, Mrs. Maria Molinari.

"It looked good to eat, so I tasted it," the child said before she died.

Mrs. Molinari said the little girl to salvage a piece of cloth which had been thrown into the ash can, intending to use it for a mop. When the youngster had been absent nearly half an hour the mother went in search of her. She found her lying near the garbage can, and when she tried to revive her she found her dead.

Mrs. Molinari said the cream had been left at her home as a sample. It was suspected of having contained arsenic.

Dail Takes Up Irish Peace Terms To-day

Republican Revolt in South in Full Swing as Body Is Called to Accept Compromise Treaty

Public Buildings Seized by Rebels

Rail Service Hampered and Houses Burned; British Invade Drogheda

LONDON, May 2.—With a republican revolt against the Free State in full swing throughout southern Ireland and the provisional government countering every seizure and arrest with similar tactics in an effort to crush the rebel movement, the Dail Eireann will be called on to-morrow to accept the compromise agreement reached by the two chief factions in the Irish army as the basis of peace that will restore order in that country.

The compromise calls for an election in June and the installation of a new ministry that will unite all Ireland. Although not endorsed by Rory O'Connor, dissident leader in Dublin, it has the backing of most of the republican troops, as well as the Free State forces, and may prove to be a basis of national unity. Sean Nolan, member of the Dail for Cork, although strongly opposed to the treaty with England, backs the compromise and other anti-treaty members will give it their support.

Seize City Buildings

The rebels are confining their activities at the moment to attempts to paralyze the functions of the Free State government by seizing custom houses and other administrative buildings in chief cities throughout Ireland, raiding branches of the Bank of Ireland and the provisional government's financial agent and tearing up railroad tracks.

Several buildings were seized to-day in Dublin, Kilkenny and other cities by the rebels. In Dublin, the rebels were equally active and the total score for the day seems to have gone against the rebels.

A large force of republicans arrived at Kilkenny after dark last night and seized the castle, the town hall and other buildings, including the Protestant Cathedral, which they proceeded to patrol the streets and to seize the town hall and other buildings.

Young men were sent through the city commandeering food supplies and material with which to construct barricades.

Many Invaders Ousted

The Free Staters quickly got into action and after occupying the military and police barracks and the prison took up the invaders' challenge and dispatched soldiers and armored cars to patrol the streets and to seize the positions taken by the rebels. By afternoon the invaders had been ousted from most of the buildings seized, including the castle, the town hall and other buildings, including the Protestant Cathedral, which they proceeded to patrol the streets and to seize the town hall and other buildings.

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Railroad Track Torn Up

Direct railroad service between Dublin and Cork and Kilkenny was interrupted to-day when rebels tore up a long section of the track. At Thurles the rival forces clashed, but the local gendarms intervened and prevented any bloodshed. Many persons slept all night on the coaches held up at Thurles by the destruction of the track. Lorries loaded with Free State soldiers are patrolling the streets and contact with travelers of all classes, seemed that they represented themselves to be wealthy English business men. They heard of the plans of Mr. Skogstad, of Norway, and what was of greater importance, they heard that the Norwegian tourist had considerable money with him. They obtained an introduction to Skogstad, won his confidence, it is said, and saw a great deal of him.

They were delighted that Mr. Skogstad was on his way to America. They, too, were headed for the United States, and they hoped to see much of him there. Skogstad hopes so, too. He wondered if it couldn't be arranged.

When Skogstad reached this city he had the most-traveled Pinnett and Cox as his guides and companions. They went everywhere with him, and no one could have been more gracious. They spent considerable money of their own, and they were not actuated solely by a spirit of friendship. When they suggested they all go to Albany for a visit to Skogstad, readily agreed, and when they proposed that they go from Albany to Troy there was no objection by the Norwegian banker.

At Troy the trio met a fourth man, a man who had achieved for himself considerable riches, according to the

Picks Out Sample Bottle Her Mother Had Thrown Away and Falls in Stupor

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Board Orders I.R.T. to Run 2,014 More Cars Daily, Starting May 31

The Increased Train Schedules Increases Service by 246 Trains Every 24 Hours in Mandatory Notice, as Outcome of Inquiry

114 Additional Trains on Sept. 13

Purchase of Equipment Is Commanded at Once; Directors Meet To-day

The Transit Commission last night issued a service order, operative against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which, if complied with, will add 246 trains during each twenty-four hours beginning May 31.

Through the lengthening of many trains there will be an increase in the number of cars in service every day totaling 2,014.

The service order comprehends a similar increase of 114 trains a day from September 18 on, making a total increase of 360 over the present operation and increasing the total trains operated from 2,773 to 3,133.

I. R. T. Directors Meet To-day

The directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company met to-day at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon to consider the order. Counsel for the company said last night that if it could comply with the order it would do so, but if in the judgment of the directors and Frank Heller, president of the company, it could not do so, the Interborough would tell the Transit Commission that the order was impossible of execution.

The capital outlay involved in complying with the new order is bound to be onerous to a company that has been for the last year threatened with a reorganization. Mr. Heller testified at a service hearing last month that the new cars would cost the company \$1,400,000, including new power to operate them. The expense incident to operating the faster schedule of trains, figured on a car mileage basis by the year, representing 8,000,000 car miles at an estimated cost of 18 cents a car mile a year, amounted to \$1,440,000.

The service order given to the Interborough last night was the first big one covering the purchase of cars, the company cars received. The company has been exceeding its judgment with reference to the purchase of cars. When the new dual contract was signed the Interborough ordered 800 cars at an estimated cost of \$1,400,000.

The investigation preceding the issuance of the Interborough service order has been the most thorough ever made since the opening of the first subway in 1904.

Seats for Many More

The commission showed that the May schedule alone there will be an increase of approximately 9,000,000 car miles—or 400,000,000 car-miles per year—over the present schedule. The new car miles will be 20,335 and in next miles 1,046,750.

To operate the May schedule will require the employment of the full force of reserve crews now with the company, numbering 300 men. The September schedule will require an additional 300, who are to be employed and trained for service during the summer months.

The equipment order directs the company to proceed with the order for the first 100 of the total of 350 cars immediately reserved now with the company. It is possible for the manufacturers to turn them out. On August 1 the company is directed to place a further order for 250 cars, and to complete them thereafter as possible, and the final order for 200 must be placed within six months after the contracts for the construction work remaining to be done on the Jerome Avenue and 180th Street yards and the 145th Street yard and shops have been finally approved and are ready for delivery.

\$100,000 Margin "Mopped Up"

The proposed readjustment of the rental agreement between the Interborough and the Manhattan Elevated Company suggested a month ago by Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the United States Circuit Court, under which the parties in interest were to work out their plans, contemplated the turning over of \$100,000 in new money to the Interborough. This sum will be nearly all "mopped up" by the increased work in the service order. The new cars costing about \$7,500,000, and the new help, reflected in the largely increased car mileage, another \$1,500,000. Added power and incidentals will bring the total outlay up to the ten million mark.

During the summer traffic on the Interborough lines always falls off. The increased work and convenience in travel under the May schedule will therefore be felt effectively, and by the middle of September, when the further orders take effect, the company will be able to cope with the increased traffic that immediately follows the vacation period and that holds good through the fall and winter.

The September schedule is based upon the operation of 114 trains at three-minute intervals during the mid-day rush hours, against the present average of more than one minute intervals. A considerable measure of relief also is given during the other rush hours. With the company's present equipment and the present working force it will not be possible to operate three-minute non-rush hour trains, but it is planned to operate trains at three-minute intervals during the middle of the day.

The progress of the work on the cars, which are indispensable if the Interborough complies with the service order, will be a considerable measure of relief in awarding money for the new work. Pending the completion of the building of these new cars, however, the company, under the supervision of

Reds Say White Star Line Has Offered Service to Petrograd

MOSCOW, May 2.—The Foreign Trade Commissariat announced to-day that the White Star Line had offered to inaugurate regular steamship service between Russia and the United States.

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Thirteen branches were raided yesterday. The rebels got a total of 246,000 in eight of these attacks.

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